

Appendix 1

Phases of political change in Tajikistan and related transformations of hunting practices. (Sources: Govrilyuk and Yaroshenko 1987, Fedosenko and Blank 2005, Massell 1968, Wolfe and Weiner 1982)

<i>Government structure in Tajikistan</i>	<i>Years</i>	<i>Laws and significant events that affected hunter societies</i>
Emirate of Bukhara	1918-1920	Soviet Military re-conquest of Central Asia. Subsistence hunting using bows, traps, and matchlock guns was common.
Soviet Era: Tajik SSR	1920-1991	<p>1959: measures to regulate hunting practices were adopted throughout the USSR. All hunting activities should be tied to game management areas managed by the government, cooperatives and public organizations. Based on this law, hunters must be members of a hunting association, have to pass a hunters' exam and pay government taxes, have to own a hunting license and be a USSR citizen (Baskin 2016). Establishment of this law supported the creation of private hunting concession in Tajikistan.</p> <p>1980: the law of the USSR on the utilization and protection of the animal world was introduced.</p> <p>1984: legislation was revised and strengthened with additional amendments to foster improved protection for wildlife.</p>
		<p>1978: the “Red Book” of the USSR was released, intending to reverse wildlife decline. The red book listed species in decline or close to extinction and meant to be preserved (Wolfe and Weiner 1982). The species of the Red Book have been strictly protected and hunting was officially not allowed. In reality, however, hunting continued unofficially.</p> <p>1988: The Tajik SSR Red Book in 1988 was modeled after the USSR Red Book</p>
Tajikistan independence	1991-present	1992-1997: Civil War: extensive illegal hunting took place in the Pamir region of Tajikistan.
	1989-present	5 private hunting concessions, which are run as private businesses and in some cases by outsiders and not community representatives, were established.
	2008-Present	Community-based conservation: The number of mountain ungulates (Marco Polo sheep <i>Ovis Ammon Polii</i> , markhor <i>Capra Falconeri</i> , ibex <i>Capra sibirica</i> and urial <i>Ovis orientalis vignei</i>) are growing again (Michel 2008).